Grant's a smoker, Grant's a smoker,
Wen't reform the civil service.
Growl: grow! grow!! dat is my Trumbull;
How!! how!! how!! dat is my Schurz, ah!
With my growl, growl, growl, and my how!, how!, how
etc.

Grant's a amoker, Grant's a amoker,
And his wife has got relations.

Bray! bray! dray! dat is my Tiptson,
Growl! growl! growl! dat is my Trumbull;
How!! how!! how!! dat is my Schurz, ah!
With my bray! bray! bray! and my growl! growl! grow

nnt's a smoker, Grant's a smoker,
suldn't turn out bad Tom Murphy.

Felp! yelp! yelp! dat is my Fenton;
Bray! bray! bray! dat is my Tipton;
Grow!! grow!! dat is my Trumbull!
How!! how!! how!! dat is my Schurz, ab!
th my yelp! yelp! yelp! and my bray! bray! b

Grant's a smoker, Grant's a smoker,
Don't believe the one term humbug.
Write! write! write! dat is my Greeley:
Yelp! yelp! yelp! dat is my Fenton;
Bray! bray! bray! dat is my Tipton;
Grow!! grow!! grow!! dat is my Tipton;
How!! how!! how!! dat is my Schurt, ab!
With my write! write! and my Yelp! yelp! yel
ete.

mnt's a smoker, Grant's a smoker,
nored me on San Domingo.
Speech! speech! speech! dat is my Sumne
Write! write' write' dat is my Greeley;
Yelp! yelp! yelp! dat is my Fenton;
Bray! bray! hray! dat is my Tribon;
Grow!! grow!! grow!! dat is my Tribon;
Haw!! how!! how!! dat is my Schurz, sh!
is my speech! speech! speech! and my write! etc.

write! etc.

Grant's a smoker, Grant's a amoker,
Would not make me Port Collector.

Lie! lie! at is in y Bana;
Speech! speech! dat is my Samner;
Write! write: write! dat is my Samner;
Write! write: write! at is my Greeley;
Yelp! yelp! yelp! dat is my Fenton;
Bray! bray! bray! dat is my Trumbull;
Grow!! grow!! grow!! dat is my Trumbull;
How!! how!! how!! dat is my Schurz, ah!
Ith my lie! lie! lie! and my speech! speech! speech!
and my bray! bray! bray! and my yelp! yelp! yelp!
and my bray! bray! bray! and my grow!! grow!!
grow!! and my bow!! how!! how!!

Dat is platform.

a sigh, said:

"I have but a single sorrow. There is but one recollection that brings a pang to my heart as I die. I depart with the reflection that I have neglected to improve but one great opportunity of my

the disappointment came from an eyes— my output pregret, in departing, is that I have never seen the Fall of Nia-gay-ra!"

The best of it is that old Thompson recovered entirely a few weeks later, and, although he lived for fifteen years afterwards, he never went near

DURING a class meeting held several years since by the Methodist brethern of a Southern village, brother Jones went among the colored portion of the congregation. Finding there an old man notorious for his endeavors to serve God on the Sabbath, and Satan the rest of the week, he said:

"Well, Brother Dick, I'm glad to see you here. Haven't stole any turkeys since I saw you last?"

"No, no, bruder Jones; no turkeys."

"No, no, Bruder Jones; no turkeys."

"No, no, Bruder Jones, no chickens."

"Thank the Lord, Brother Dick?"

Thank the Lord, Brother Dick?"

That is doing well, my brother! said Brother Jones, leaving Brother Dick, who immediately relieved his overburdened conscience by saying to a near neighbor with an immense sigh of relief:

"Ef he'd said ducks, he'd had me."

Another Sort of Person Altrogether.—Old Colonel S.—, one of the State Senators of Minnesota, tells this of himself: He was going down to St. Paul to join the session, when a train-boy passed through the car, and approaching the old colonel and shoving his wares into his lap, sung out:

A CLEVER old lady, apparently just arrived on a train from the country, entered one of the refreshment rooms at the Springfield depot the other day, and gazed eagerly about the apartment as though searching for something. At last a waiter inquired what she was looking for, and she replied that she left her parasol on the settee, and was trying to find it. A general search commenced and lasted for some time. Finally one of the waiters asked the old dame when she left it, to which she answered, after counting up on her finwatters asked the old dame when she left it, to which she answered, after counting up on her fingers, "Well, it was just three years ago last 4th of July." There was a general rear, much to the astonishment of the old lady, who went away with a very puzzled look upon her countenance.

DURING the late American civil war, it was con sidered necessary in Cynthiana to keep a few sol-diers at that place. One night two of them hap-sened to stray into the church of the colored peopened to stray into the church of the colored people just as the minister was concluding an invitation to any who were inclined to "come and join the church." After he had finished, these two soldiers got up, walked forward, and presented themselves for admission; whereupon the preacher said: "Bredren, dis is a cullud church, and I don't know as I's any 'thority to take in white folks." At this point an elder uncle rose in the congregation and ejaculated: "Take 'em in, Brudder Jilson, take 'em in; dar skins is white, dat's a fact, but dar hearts is jis as black as ourn, suah!"

An old gentleman, travelling by railway, a few An old gentleman, travelling by railway, a few days ago, discovered hanging on the side of the car what he took to be a time-piece, but which was nothing more or less than a thermometer arranged with a dial and hands like a clock to easily denote the temperature of the coach. The old man eyed it very closely, finally adjusted his spectacles, then took out an old fashioned bull's eye watch, compared time, and with his key made the necessary correction. He said he expected to be on the railroad for several days, and he wanted the car time. We think he will have a lively time of it, if he attempts to keep his watch with the variable temperature of a railroad car.

The following is the way they called out the figures of a "reel" in Arkansas: "Dance to the gal with the yaller shawl; now down the outside and up the middle; turn 'er to your partner, Ike Smach, and now to that entire stranger; sasha to the right and left; ra de tan, da du da; now to Pete Schwitchall's daughter; turn to your partner, every one; set to the gal with flaring frill; balance one and spin about the girl with the holes in the heels of her stockings."

Our in the Apache country, the Indians are said to have become so peaceable that it is hard to tell a red skin from a white man; the only difference being that the white usually has no scalp and the Apache has two or three.

A CONNECTICUT paper says: "At present two-thirds of the population of Poducnoe pass Sunday fishing for muskrats with shot guns. This is the way the other third know when Sunday comes."

An ex-Tribune proof reader says: "If Horace Procley had written the inscription on the wall of Babylon, Belshazzar would have been a good leal more scared than he was."

Lonsters will be very scarce this year—"prob-bly because the long winter has killed the vinos," uggests Mr. Greeley.

How to "turn people's heads" -- Go late to church.

for the farmer.

PLANTING TREES.

not exhausted.

Seeing so many young trees going by on their way to the prairie, has no tandency to cool one's enthusiasm. A few days ago, one team took by a load of trees, which if well cared foaduring the next fifteen years, could not then be drawn by one thousand teams. It has already been stated that trees should be planted 2 by 4, and be cut off a few inches above the ground. This advice is much doubted by many, as I know of no one who has followed it in planting, "present company excepted."

Let us take notes for a year, and see which method is most successful.

company excepted."

Let us take notes for a year, and see which method is most successful.

I will now offer a few facts and arguments in support of my theory:

Firstly, The few roots that are left on the tree after being taken up, should remain still from the time they are replanted, until they have taken hold of the soil; a thing which a fall top and a Nebraska wind will not allow them to do.

Secondly, When a tree is dug up, three-fourths or more of its roots are broken off. If the whole top is left on, the few roots left cannot furnish a sufficient moisture, and the tree dies. The man who digs up a tree, and then asks the few roots left to support the same top it formerly did, is about as reasonable as he would be to expect a cow to support her calf in good condition after taking away three-fourths of her accustomed food and driuk. Man can cheat himself or his fellow man, but he will always find Nature too old for him. When he deals with her he will find it to his advantage to deal fairly.

Thirdly, When you cut off a young tree a few inches above the ground, (especially Cottouwood or Locast,) a bud will start out just below where you cut it off, which, being small, will need but little nourishment for a few weeks, which the wounded root will furnish. Root-grafts are treated upon this principle.

I saw Bugar Maples three and four inches in diameter sawed off eight and ten feet from the root, having no limbs left on them, the top of the stub covered with a composition impervious to air or moisture, and then planted in a barren sandy soil in the spring before a summer of unprecedented drouth. Nineteen out of twenty lived.

Bray! bray! stall and my stripten;
With my let lie! lie! and my speech! speech!
and my bray! bray! and my speech! speech!
and my bray! bray! my and my grow!! grow!!

A Death-Red Wish.

The story is true. Old Mr. Thompson, the doctor said, had but two hours to live. We stood by his bedside, and held his hand; and as the shadows gathered over his pallid countenance, we leaned toward him, and whisperred to him:

"Thompson, have you anything to say! Any last words you desire to utter! Any regrets to express before you leave the world!"

He turned his head slowly toward us, and with a sigh, said:

"I have but a single sorrow. There is but one recollection that brings a pang to my heart as I die. I depart with the reflection that I have neglected to improve but one great opportunity of my life."

"And what is it, Thompson! Tell us frankly, and perhaps we may be able to promise to amend in such a fashion that your last moments may be soothed and comfortable."

"No! no! Max," he said. "That cannot be. My only regret is."—and here a look of unutters by only regret is."—and here a look of unutters by only regret; in departing, is that I have never seen to ten feet high. I bought a few, sawed them in two, put graffing wax on the top of the stub, leaving a few small limbs, and planted them with no extra amount of pains. A neighbor planted the same kind of trees, leaving the whole top on; one hundred per cent. of those sawed off lived, and the same per centage of the others died. Trees treated in this manner will send out shoots just below where the wax is put on.

The Maple trees spoken of threw out shoots from four to six inches the first season. The roots of the tree were invited to produce just what top they pleased, and no more. In a few years they have tops.

How closely trees should be planted is one planted in such a fashion that your last moments may be softened and comfortable."

"No! no! Max," he said. "That cannot be. My only regret is."—and here a look of unutters.

"No! no! Max," he said. "That cannot be. My o were planted. With the best of care stock will break in and

With the best of care stock will break in and destroy some. Western men are sometimes a little careless in that respect, and Yankees living West soon become demoralized. If we plant trees too closely, we commit a fault that is easily mended. A friend from Illinois, tells me that they plant there two by two, cutting them out for fire-wood, as it makes cheaper fuel than corn. It costs no more to cultivate ground thickly planted then otherwise.

I invite thorough criticism upon these remarks, as the subject is so important. Arguments are good, though in the scale of truth it takes twelve to balance one fact. Facts and the records of experience are always worth their par value, while theories without these are worth all the way from 0 up to 01 per cent.

It has long been a serious question with house-keepers what to do with cast-off hoop-skirts, and thousands of them have been thrown in the streets of New York, where they are a nuisance and plague to passengers. The chiffoniers atterly re-jecte them as not worth picking up. Yet in Bos-ton they have a value. Hear what the New Eng-land Europe says.

nesota, tells this of binuself: He was going down to St. Paul to join the session, when a train-boy passed through the car, and approaching the old colonel and shoving his wares into his lap, sung out:

"Buy a deck of cards, sir?—only half a dollar."
Turning to the lad with an expression of countenance calculated to impress him with the enormity of the offense, the colonel solemuly and slowly said, "My son, I never play cards; I am a hiember of the church."

to they have a value. Hear what the New England Farmer says:

"Tuns upon tuns of just such used-up, wormout 'hoops' are annually worked up into cannon, shafts for machinery, &c., at the iron works of Lazeil, Perkins & Co., Bridgewater, Mass. Any jound."

Another use has been suggested for a portion of this waste material, as follows:

"Lay the discarded skirt upon one of your gar-

alowly said, "My son, I never play cards; I am a hiember of the church."

"Oh!" exclaimed the disgusted urchin, "I thought you were a member of the Legislature!"

A CLEVER old lady, apparently just arrived on a train from the country, entered one of the refreshment rooms at the Springfield depot the other day, and gazed eagerly about the apartment as though searching for something. At last a waiter inquired what she was looking for, and she replied that she left her parasol on the settee, and was trying to find it. A general search commenced and lasted for some time. Finally one of the waiters asked the old dame when she left it, to

Another suggestion is to anneal the hoops and use them for grape trellis wires. For this they would answer, where the trellis is made with two horizontal wooden bars, four feet apart, with up-

Cultivating the Black Raspberry.

Smach, and now to that entire stranger; sasha to the right and left; ra de tan, da du da; now to Pete Schwitchall's daughter; turn to your partner, every one; set to the gal with flaring frill; balance one and spin about the girl with the holes in the heels of her stockings!"

An old traveller tells a pretty tough story about being lost in the woods with his dog, where he could get nothing to eat, and had to cut off the dog's tail, which he boiled for himself, and afterwards gave the dog the bone. We would rather borrow a hundred dollars than believe that story.

A Western lawyer who tried to collect a bill wrote to his clients thus: "Gents—You will never ext get any money from Bill Johnson. The undersigned called upon him yesterday, and found him with nary a tile, his feet upon the earth, and not clothes enough on him to wad a gun."

Our of Michigan University's female students, whose bump of chemical knowledge had been set down as 7X9 by a phreuological professor, in a recent washing or scraping trees—but as some persons have, a few words on the subject may not be useliance of every making is determined upon, the best material in our knowledge is common soft soap mixed with water until it is of the concessency of cream. It may be applied in the month of July; it will have a tendency to destroy the eggs of insects which are then deposited on the bank as will have a tendency to destroy the eggs of insects which are then deposited on the bank as will have a tendency to destroy the eggs of insects which are then deposited in the month of July; it will have a tendency to destroy the eggs of insects which are then deposited on the bank as will have a tendency to destroy the eggs of insects which are then deposited in the month of July; it will have a tendency to destroy the eggs of insects which are then deposited on the bank as undertailed in the month of July; it will have a tendency to destroy the eggs of insects which are then deposited on the bank as undertailed in the month of the concession of the month of t

THE surest way to kill the worms that infest our fruit trees at this season is to crush the nests and worms with the hand, protected by a glove or mitten, in the morning or evening, when all are in the nest; but when on limbs that cannot be reached in this way, better cut off the limb entirely than to suffer the worms to remain and increase. Another way to kill the pests is to pour a little coal oil into their nests and set fire to them. The nest disappears in a flash, and the worms fall to the ground, cooked to a crisp.

A New Hampshire farmer has discovered that his orchard, in which his sheep were pastured, was free from borers and other noxious insects, and very thrifty, while an adjoining orchard, in which no sheep were allowed, was neither thrifty nor exempt from these borers and insects. He thinks the presence and odor of the sheep drive off the insects.

Our Fcrap Book.

THE SILENT CITY AT GREENWOOD.

BT J. D. SHERWOO

Here the belle forgets the fashions, mindless of her spot white dress:
All unbeeded now ber toilet, free, ungathered lock and tress.
None here flatter face or figure, none come fondly to caress.
Tresses flow, and none caress.

and gate; and and earthy, and the roof-trees steep and straight;

Room for all!—the high and lowly. Rich and poor here equal mate:

Total Awell and equal mate.

Here each keeps his well-ceiled dwelling, fearing naught of quarter-day; Here no landlord dune the tenant, and no tenant moves

er's side: Gliding one into the other, and for evermore shall glide: Growing ever, side by side.

SHAM HAYS AND HIS BULL BACE.

The following is old, but good: The following is old, but good:
Some forty years ago, the managers of a race course near Brownsville, on the Mongahela, published a notice of a race, one mile heats, on a particular day, for a purse of one hundred dollars, "free for anything with four legs and hair on." A man in the neighborhood, named Hays, had a bull that he was in the habit of riding to mill with his bug of corn, and he determined to enter him for the race. He said nothing about it to any one; but he rode him around the track a number of times on several moonlight nights, until the bull had the hang of the ground pretty well, and would keep the right course. He rode with spurs, which the bull considered particularly disagreeable; so much so, that he always bellowed when they were applied to his sides.

much so, that he always bellowed when they were applied to his sides.

On the morning of the race, Hays came upon the ground "on horseback" on his bull. Instead of a saddle he had a dried ox-hide, the head part of which, with the horns still on, he had placed on the bull's rump. He carried a short tin horn in his hands. He rode to the judges' stand, and offered to enter his bull for the race; but the owners of the horses that were entered objected. Hays appealed to the terms of the notice, insisted that his bull had "four legs and hair on," and that therefore he had a right to enter him. After a good deal of "cussin" and "discussin," the judges declared themselves compelled to decide that the bull had the right to run, and was entered acordingly.

clared themselves compelled to decide that the bull had the right to run, and was entered acordingly.

When the time for starting arrived, the bull and the horses took their places. The horse racers were out of humor at being bothered with the bull, and at the burlesque which they supposed was intended, but thought that would be over as soon as they started. When the signal was given they did start. Have agae a blast with his far as soon as they started. When the signal was given they did start. Have agae a blast with his far as soon as they started. When the signal was given they did start. Have agae a blast with his far accourse before. The horses all flew the track, ever one seeming to be seized with a sudden determination to take the shortest cut to get out of the Redstone country, and not one of them could be brought back in time to save their distance. The purse was given to Hays, under a great deal of hard swearing on the part of the owners of the horses. A general row ensued, but the fun of the thing put the crowd all on the side of the bull. The horsemen contended they were swindled out of the purse, and that if it had not been for Hays's Hays told them his bull could beat any of their was accepted, and the money staked. They again took their places at the starting post, and the signal was given. Hays gave the bull and the trement of the horses remembered the horse and the money staked. They again took their places at the starting post, and the signal was given. Hays gave the bull another touch was accepted, and the money staked. They again took their places at the starting post, and the signal was given. Hays gave the bull another touch was accepted, and the money staked. They again took their places at the starting post, and the signal was given. Hays gave the horse seem benched to the first plant of the purse which he he adwon, he would not have turned out as it did. Upon this, and the signal was given. Hays gave the hays allowed his before. A way they went again, in spite of all the exertions of th horn and run a fair race with them. His offer was accepted, and the money staked. They again took their places at the starting post, and the signal was given. Hays gave the bull another touch with his spur, and the bull gave another tremendous bellow. The horses remembered the horrible sound, and thought all the rest was coming as before. Away they went again, in spite of all the exertions of their riders, while Hays galloped his bull around the track again, and won the money. From that time they nicknamed him Sham Hays. He afterwards removed to Ohio, but his nickname stuck to him as long as he lived.

Civil Service Beform in the Olden Time When Judge McLean was Postmaster Generals he was grossly abused by a disappointed applicant for re-appointment as Postmaster in one of the small towns. He at length demanded to be informed in writing why he was not re-appointed. He was so informed; and it is said that the following is a copy of the letter with which he was favored by the Postmaster General:

Cultivating the Black Haspberry.

Soil—Any good corn soil may be used, and a position affording a partial shade, as a young or chard, is desirable; seek a shelter also by the make of the ground from the range of the heavy winds. Planting—Plant in rows seven feet apart and three and a-half feet apart in the rows. Pay no attention to the end of the cane, but place the grem of the plant up, and deep enough so that when the roots are fairly covered to the top of the grown the whole plant is 2 inches below the level surface of the ground.

Cultivation—Keep the ground mellow and free from grass and weeds with hoe and cultivator.

Trimming—They will need no trimming the first year. Let the growth trail on the ground, and in the spring cut off to within one and a half to two feet on the root; it seems wasteful, but it must be done. There will now very soon spring and large, upright canes, and when they are two feet high pinch or cut off their tips. This will throw the growth into branches, make the main canes stiff, prevent them from being broken down by the winds, and obviate the necessity for a stakes and lashing to support the next crop of fruit. Cut out the old wood after fruiting, and cultivate the ground. In the spring, cut off all the branches to within one foot of the main canes which was pinched or cut off when two feet high inch or cut off their tips. This will throw the growth into branches, make the main stakes in the bills forwarded to other offices; open packages addressed to other post offices; open packages the first was pinched or cut off when two feet high was pinched or cut off when two feet high inch or cut off the main canes which was pinched or cut off when two feet high inch or cut offices; open packages addressed to other post offices; open packages when a mail is called for the own round in the province of the

MR. JOHN RUSKIN, who could not live two mouths in this country because there were no castles in it, was recently invited to assist in rebuilding Warwick Castle, which was destroyed by fire. He replied somewhat indignantly: "I am at this hour endeavoring to find work and food for a boy of seventeen, one of eight people—two married couples, a woman and her danghter, and this hoy and his sister—who all sleep together in one room, some eighteen feet aquare, in the heart of London; and you call upon me for a ambeription to help to rebuild Warwick Castle." There is evidently some hope for Mr. Ruskin, since he has discovered that there are women and children in England who have stronger claims on the thoughts of men than feudal strongholds, however interesting they be.

The most touching enlogy, and the most comprehensive, probably, was uttered at the grave of Daniel Webster at the close of the funeral rites. A plain man, probably one of the neighbors of the deceased, came forward, stood at the grave, and said with quivering lips: "Dainel Webster, the world will be lonesome without you." The quality which won for Daniel Webster this tonching eulogy was not his great and brilliant intellect, but his neighborly kindness.

They are planting cork trees with considerable success in many parts of California. The introduction of the vine and its tempting products may have something to do with this. It is won-derful how promptly corks shoot up, under auspicious circumstances, the country over. THE Baltimore American has it upon good anthority that "no man can serve God and Mammon; but Daniel Drew comes nearer to accomplishing it than any one clae in the world."

Aseful and Curious.

BATHING.

hathing.

As a rule, we regard once a week as enough for all purposes of eleminous in persons of sedemary habits, and once in two weeks for those who are engaged in more active in-door pursuits. For those who are at work in the open air, like farmers and some mechanics, the health does not seem to suffer if bathing is resorted to only at quite long intervals, or not oftener than once or twice during the year. A frequent change of the inner garments is of the highest consequence to all persons, and also the thorough airing and changing of bed elothing.

Consider, in the light of the facts we have stated, how uncleanly and injurious is the babit of wearing flannels or underclothing for several consecutive weeks without washing as very many do. Seven pints of impure liquid, in the form of

wearing flaunels or underclothing for several consecutive weeks without washing as very many do. Seven pints of impure liquid, in the form of vapor, passes into the clothing every week from the skin, haif a pound of solid matter accompanies it, Much of this becomes entangled in the fabric and remains there, a source of impurity, until removed by the labors of the laundress.

Regular bathing, so far as the people of this country are concerned, is certainly a habit of quite modern adoption. The fathers and mothers, and grandfathers and grandmothers, of those who have reached middle life, seldom or never bathed, except in the warm months of summer. Their dwellings afforded no conveniences for the act, if they felt the need of performing it. As a general thing, the health was maffected by this omission.

eral thing, the health was unaffected by this omission.

Why was this? Because of their occupations and their methods of living. They were active workers, they were but a small amount of clothing, they lived much in the open air, and their dwellings were without stove or furnace heat. If any one in these days will exercise in the open air so that each day he will perspire moderately, and if he will wear thin undergarments, or noue at all, and sleep in a cold room, the functions of the skin will saffer little or no impediment if water is withheld for months.

Indeed, bathing is not the only way in which its healthful action can be mantained by those living under the conditions at present existing. Dry friction over the whole surface of the body, once a day or once in two days, is often of more service than the application of water. The reply of the centenarian to the inquiry, to want habit of life he attributed his good health and extreme longevity, that he believed it due to rubbing himself over with a cob every night, is significant of an important truth.—Dr. Nichol's Fireside Science.

The Herald of Health for May contains among other interesting matter, an article on "Health and Simple Rules of Health," written by John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, in 1735. The editor in his studies in hygiene, gives the following answer to the questions: "Is beef tea as nutritious as is generally supposed?"

No: it has little nourishment, unless it is added in the shape of bread, corn, oat or wheat meal. The Pzeiße Medical Journal says that within the last thirty or forty years a complete revolution has taken place in the dietetics of discase, by the substitution of nitrogenous for starchy food. Practitioners have followed their leaders implicitly, without inquiry of hesitation, in poring beef tea into the stomach, whether the patient be young or old, or whethar they relish it or not. The idea seems to be that if a given quantity of beef tea can be crowded into the stomach, the strength of the patient must be sustained. Even young children who have always fed on milk are filled with beef tea when sick. We are glad to see that doubts of the propriety of this plan are starting up, and that farinaceous food seems about to be restored to aplace in the sick-room. There is needed a wider range of the distary thau modern practice employs. Especially is the practice unsound which restricts young children when sick, as is frequently done, almost entirely to beef tea.

It may be added that in health institutions for

purchased five cents' worth of crude arsenic, mix-ed it with half a pint of cornneal, and set in plates, out of the children's reach, but where the lies could have access to it. Every day I moist ned the meal with water, and destroyed a grea

Brazil is a great country for oranges, and the Brazilians know how to eat the delicious fruit. To enjoy an orange thoroughly, says one of the newspaper correspondents in Professor Agassiz's present expedition, you should eat it in Brazilian fashion: You slice a segment of the flower end deep enough to go through the skin; then replacing the segment, thrust a fork through it to the very centre of the orange, if the times are long enough. Holding the fork in your left hand, peel the orange with a very sharp small table knife, slicing all the skin off, the segment at the base of the fork being in this operation a shield to prevent any danger of cutting the left thumb. Now, with two cuts of the knife dissect out the pulp of one of the pockets and convey it to the mouth. Follow this up, pocket by pocket, and the skins of of the pockets and convey it to the moath. Fol-low this up, pocket by pocket, and the skins of the pockets remain on the fork, like the leaves of k open until the covers touch.—San Francis

Test Your Kerosene.—In view of the many lamp explosions resulting almost invariably from the use of bad kerosene, we urge upon the heads of families the importance of testing their oil before use in the lamp. This may be readily done by any man, woman or child, by means of a thermometer, a little warm water, and a table-spoonful of oil. Fill the cup with warm water, the temperature of which is to be brought to 110 deg. Fah. Pour the oil on the water; apply fiame to the floating oil by match or otherwise. If the oil is unsafe it will take, fire, and its use is the lamp is dangerous, for it is liable to explode. But if the oil is safe and good it will not take fire. All persons who sell kerosene that will not stand the fire test at 110 degrees, are liable to prosecution.

A sry on the eye is not usually co A STY on the eye is not usually considered either ornamental or in any way useful. A young friend of ours who has had considerable experience in such appendages has, he thinks, made an immortal medical discovery. After experimenting with nearly all the drugs in the Materia Medica he finds that a poultice of equal parts of slippery elm and lobelia will knock a sty sky-high in from ten to twelve hours. You unfortunates who happen to be troubled with it, try the remedy for once, and let us know how it works. If you haven't got a sty, try it and you may get one. sty, try it and you may get one.

To Remove Stains From the Hands.—A few drops of oil of vitriol (sulphntic acid) in water, will take the stainsoffruit, dark dyes, atove blacking, etc, from the hands without injuring them. Care must, however, be taken not to drap it upon the clothes. It will remove the color from woolen, and eat holes in cotton fabrics.

SHEEP butchers are said to wash the portions of the mutton carcasses that have come in contact with the wool in dressing with saleratus water, to remove the peculiar oder of the wool. It is the oily matter in the wool that gives the carcass the smell that is so objectionable to many persons that they cannot eat mutton.

GERMAN savans have decided that in cases of decapitation the head retains concionsness for several hours after it has been severed from the body, and meanwhile suffers exquisite pain. The Emperor William, convinced by them, has ordered the abolition of decapitation throughout the Geal Sap L.

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